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## Intimations.

Powell's  
ARE SHOWING  
UPHOLSTERED  
FURNITURE

IN

GREAT VARIETY.

LARGE, DEEP

AND

COMFORTABLE

LOUNGE

CHAIRS

SETTEES.

Chesterfields.

DINING

CHAIRS

OFFICE

CHAIRS

FANCY

CHAIRS

SHOW ROOMS

FIRST FLOOR

Alexandra

Buildings.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1910.

## CELLAR MURDER INQUEST.

MANOVED REMAINS.

BODY MUTILATED PAST RECOGNITION.

We take the following from the London Morning Leader of 19th ult.:

The whereabouts of Dr. Crippen and his companion, Ethel Clara Le Neve, remain a profound mystery.

Information continues to pour in upon Scotland Yard in a deluge, but the bulk of it is valueless, and the rest vague and doubtful. In the latter category is the statement of a railway official at Dippie, who has declared that a person answering the description of Crippen, and accompanied by a lady arrived at the station on Tuesday, and left in the Paris train the same day.

It is, of course, a fact that Crippen and Le Neve spent their honeymoon at Dippie; but except for the general probability that France would be the hiding-place selected by the couple, there is nothing in this report that gives it higher value than the countless other reports received from innumerable places to the effect that people "answering their description" have been seen.

INQUEST AT LANTO S.

The supreme event yesterday was the opening of the inquest on the small coroner's court in "Lowry" Dr. Danford Thomas presiding. It was announced that the investigations of Prof. Tepper, the Home Office pathologist, were not yet completed, and the hearing of the famous expert's conclusions as to the cause and manner of death is therefore deferred until a month hence, the adjournment being fixed for 15 Aug.

But the story unfolded by Chief Inspector Dew—of the slow growth of suspicion against Crippen in the anxious minds of poor Belle Blimie's music-hall friends, the nervous wriggings of the quack doctor when he found the not closing round him, the flight from Oxford-st., and finally the appalling discovery under the bricks of the abominable cellar—this made a narrative of horror seldom rivalled in crime annals.

TWO DAYS' START.

While nothing absolutely new was brought out by the evidence, several important bearings of the case received fresh point and emphasis. Of these, nothing was more generally remarked upon than Inspector Dew's admission that having left Crippen on the Friday evening—of receiving the man's confession that he had told a pack of lies about his wife's disappearance—the detective did not attempt to get into touch with him again until the Monday. The fact was thus laid, wed nearly two days' clear start.

Another extraordinary statement came from the witness Long, who admitted that he did not think it worth while telling the detective about the suit of boy's clothes that Crippen had kept for just before his flight on Saturday, until the following Wednesday. One would have imagined that such a significant act as the purchase of the clothes would have been the first thing to leap to the memory when police inquiries were set on foot. The unlucky omission was undoubtedly a very fortunate thing for Crippen.

DIABOLICAL DISSECTION.

The medical evidence showed that the removal of the bones from the body had been accomplished by the murderer with such diabolical thoroughness that evidence even as of sex, to say nothing of identity, was completely absent. The awful work must have taken many hours, and in the result, it was only possible to declare with certainty that the remains were those of a human being who had been most foully murdered.

Very few of the public who crowded about the little court were able to get in, so full was the attendance of Press, witnesses, and people personally interested in the case. The latter included a picturesque group of music-hall celebrities—Paul Martinelli, Mrs. Eugene Stratton, Lil Hawthorne, John Nash, and others—to whose loyal friendship to the murdered woman it is due that this appalling crime was ever discovered.

THE EVIDENCE.

THE POLICE INVESTIGATIONS AT HILLTOP CRESCENT.

The coroner, in opening the case, said: The human remains are supposed to be those of a young woman called Cora Crippen, aged 14, the wife of Hawley Harvey Crippen, an American doctor, of 39, Hilltop-crescent. We have not a great deal of evidence to place before you, but the husband, the supposed husband, has not yet been arrested. The police have been very active in the matter, and they have the matter still in hand. They have done all they could up to the present time. I do not know whether we shall be able to identify her, if necessary, we shall have to ask for the very good reason. They are making an analysis of the contents of the body to find out whether any poison was used.

The first witness was Mr. J. E. Nash, husband of Lil Hawthorne, the music-hall artist. "Belle" was a great friend of Mr. and Mrs. Nash. They last saw her alive on the evening of 19 Jan., when she and Dr. Crippen dined at the music-hall. They noticed nothing about their guests that suggested anything being wrong.

Then came the news, on 2 Feb., that Belle had resigned the position of treasurer to the Music Hall Ladies' Guild. It took them so much by surprise that they wired to her on the 5th saying they would call that night at Hilltop-crescent and talk about it. They duly called, but could not gain admittance.

Next day (6 Feb.) they heard that Belle had gone to California.

It was a big surprise to all her friends, Mr. Nash observed, and he went on to repeat the story of the Music Hall Benevolent dinner party on 12 Feb., which the "Morning Leader" carried yesterday—how Crippen surprised the company by bringing his typist, Miss Le Neve, with him, and how Mr. Martinelli recognised the brooch worn by the typist as one belonging to Belle.

The news of Belle's death reached witnesses in America, where he and his wife were on a professional visit, and witnesses went over the now familiar story of Mrs. Crippen's inquiries of the Los Angeles police, which first revealed that Crippen's account of his wife having died and been cremated in the city was incorrect.

Coming to the interview which Mr. Nash and his wife on their return had with Crippen at his office on 28 June, the witness said: "We called to offer our condolences. He seemed very much put up; in fact, he sobbed. He was very nervous and kept twitching at a piece of paper in his hand."

"When I questioned him, he said his wife had died in some little town near San Francisco—he couldn't remember the name."

"Peter," I said, "do you mean to say you don't remember where your wife died?"

"I knew San Francisco very well," said witness, "and I tried to refresh my memory. I said it was a place with a Spanish name, and I mentioned several places, and at last he said it was Allemano. Then I said: 'You have got her name, haven't you Peter?'"

"Of course," he said. "I've got them in my safe."

"But he couldn't remember where the cremation took place. He said there were about four cemeteries round San Francisco, but surely you must have got a certain place with the name, Peter," I said; and he replied: "I think I have got it somewhere." He began to get very nervous, and I felt sure something was wrong. To think," exclaimed witness, "that a man couldn't tell where his wife had died!"

Then witness told how he interviewed his friend, Mr. Frost, at Scotland Yard, finding (as he said) that "nobody else had the courage and pluck to take the thing up."

This remark was received with murmurs from the group of music-hall friends of the deceased who filled a corner of the court.

INSPECTOR DEW'S INVESTIGATIONS.

Chief Inspector Dew now took up the story. After the interview at Scotland Yard with Mr. Nash he made exhaustive inquiries, and being dissatisfied with the result of them, he called at Crippen's house with Sergeant Mitchell early on the morning of 8 July. They saw the French maid, and then Miss Le Neve, who described herself as Crippen's housekeeper. "I observed she was wearing a brooch that had been described to me."

Miss Le Neve told the witness she did not know when Crippen would be in; but after some demur she agreed to accompany them to his office in Albion House.

Crippen, on being asked to give an explanation of the unsatisfactory stories he had set about regarding his wife's death, replied that he was quite willing to do so.

"I suppose I had better tell the truth," he remarked.

He then made a long statement which the witness did not propose to put in now. The gist of it was that his stories about his wife's death were all lies. To the best of his knowledge she was not dead. He said that on 1 Feb., after a little party at his house, which included Mr. Paul Martinelli, they had quarrelled. She abused him, said she had had enough of him, and was determined to leave him and never see him again. She said she knew someone who would keep her, and he left her to go away with him, a man who could keep her, and he left her to go away with her.

AT ALL-TIME INTERVIEW.

Crippen proceeded that as his wife had repeatedly said "I'll tell you things to him before, he took no notice. In fact, in fact, did leave him, and he assumed that the man she had gone to was Mr. Bruce Miller, now (he believed) in Chicago. She had taken some of her jewelry with her, leaving the rest behind, and the greater part of her wardrobe. She had told him she didn't want to keep anything he had bought her.

The inspector was with Crippen nearly all that day. Being still dissatisfied, he suggested he would have to make every effort to find the wife, and that they should go over the house together to see if any papers were to be discovered.

"Of course," said Mr. Dew, "my object was to get into the house. He said I was quite welcome, and he would be very glad if I would."

So they went Mr. Dew first walked round the garden, but saw nothing suggestive there. Then they searched the house. Everything was in order, except that in one room the carpet was rolled up and a few things had been packed. Sergeant Mitchell went between the rooms, and they looked in every possible place without result.

"I then," said the inspector, "I reported the matter, and continued the inquiry. On Monday I called again at Albion House."

It is necessary to explain here that the detective's interview with Crippen and the search of the house took place on Friday; so that Saturday (the all-important day of Crippen's flight) and Sunday had intervened when the inspector made his next call.

THE FLIGHT.

"On Monday I called again at Albion House, and discovered that Crippen and Miss Le Neve had disappeared on Saturday. A man named Long had received a letter from Crippen at his (Long's) private address the same night. The letter suggested that someone should wind up his affairs, as he had to go away. It mentioned the amount due to the landlord and others."

After this discovery, the witness with Sergeant Mitchell again visited Hilltop-crescent. There he found the French maid. He had only been employed a month, and could say nothing except that Saturday Crippen left, taking no bag or anything with him. Miss Le Neve left a quarter of an hour later, with a small valise bag. The same afternoon the maid received a letter from them, telling her not to be alarmed, as they were going to America.

This girl was taken charge of by the police and sent some miles to France.

The rest of the Monday was occupied in a re-examination of the house. They found nothing to indicate anything being wrong, but in the wardrobe of the bedroom occupied by the couple there was a fully-loaded five-chambered revolver, and a box of cartridges was later found downstairs.

The examination was repeated on Tuesday and again on Wednesday.

"On the Wednesday, when we had examined the floor of the passage leading to the cellar, I said, 'We will make a more minute examination of this cellar.' We moved the coal dust from the floor, and as we were probing about we discovered one or two bricks were looser than others." So we had the floor up.

GHOSTLY DISCOVERY.

"Several bricks were got up with a spade and other implements, and after for shovels, full of earth had been removed I dug up something that appeared to be human flesh. We were obliged to cease for a time, owing to the terrible stench; but on digging further we came across that portion"—the inspector indicated it to the coroner on a card which contained some drawings or photographs.

"Dr. Marshall, the divisional surgeon, was called for. Further assistance having been obtained from the local police-station, I caused a hole to be dug right round, and we found large quantities of human flesh."

"There was no head; but we found, among other things, Dick's hair-curler, in which was a piece of hair of what appeared to be two colours; a smaller piece of hair; a portion of a man's handkerchief tied in two corners in a sort of reef knot; and two small pieces of cloth."

NOT A PARTICLE OF BONE.

"There was not a particle of bone. It was simply one mass of human flesh. The largest piece was no bigger than a small handkerchief. It was as if someone had carried the flesh off the bone and laid it in there. There was no sign of feet or hands."

"There was a quantity of quicklime associated with the clay; and the deduction I made from this was that the idea was to destroy the whole of the identity. The quicklime, mixed with water, was put in order to the impression that before long nothing would be left. The bones, which would take longer, could be easily destroyed in a thousand ways. They could be buried or dropped in the river."

The inspector then described certain important fragments also discovered by the diggers. There was a piece of a lady's woollen undergarment; a piece of a string, partly greenish blue in color and partly a white long brown; another piece of string 11 inches long and a piece of light brown paper stained with blood.

The witness said he would prefer not to describe the horrible details of the flesh—Prof. Tepper would deal with that. But with regard to the clothing, there was, besides the piece of lady's woollen undergarment, a portion of woollen combination; a portion of a man's shirt, or pyjama jacket, with the name "Jones Bros, Holloway" on a tab. In that connection the witness stated that in the bedroom afterwards they found one complete suit of pyjamas somewhat similar, and another suit with the jacket part missing.

"Of course, the piece of jacket found with the remains may be part of the missing jacket," observed the witness.

The coroner: Have you any idea of the cause of death?—I think we had better leave that question for the doctor. The string and the handkerchief may have been used for strangulation purposes, or to drag the body along. We cannot say.

"From the first moment that the matter was placed in our hands," concluded the witness, "we have tried every moment. We have circulated a description and photographs of the couple all over the world, and every watch is being made for them."

"We shall keep our eyes on you," observed the coroner.

MUTILATED BEYOND RECOGNITION.

Then came the medical evidence. Dr. Thomas Marshall, the divisional surgeon, who was called on the Wednesday evening to the cellar in Hilltop-crescent, told how he found human remains without a single bone.

Asked if he was prepared to say whether the remains were of a male or a female, he replied that he could not swear on any anatomical grounds. Such organs as would have provided evidence of sex had been removed although he had no doubt in his own mind it was a female. He pointed out that the perpetrator had endeavored to obliterate all evidence not only of identity but of sex. Many of the organs, however, were wonderfully well preserved—the heart, for instance.

The coroner: You have no doubt she was murdered?—No; and I should suppose the work of dissection was carried out in the cellar. He took his time about it—it was a deliberate and long process.

ACTOR FRIEND.

Mr. Paul Martinelli, retired actor, followed. He said he knew the Crippens very well. Mrs. Crippen seemed on good terms with her husband, and enjoyed good health. Dr. Crippen informed him of Belle's departure for America on important legal business, saying she might be away six months. Crippen said he intended selling her furniture as he never liked the house; and witness told him: "If I were you I should take the flat steamer and go over to America." Crippen did not reply. He told witness his wife had double pneumonia.

Some time after, witness saw Crippen with the lady typist at the Music Hall, Ebenezer's dinner. It was in the ballroom, and Crippen looked very jolly. Later on, he invited the Martinellis to a dinner and theatre party, but as it was to be at the guests of Crippen and the lady typist witness refused.

Mrs. Martinelli was the next witness. She said she was introduced to Belle 18 months ago at Mr. "Pony" Moore's house, and it was Belle who induced her to join the guild. They saw one another frequently, and Belle said she had been married to the doctor about 14 years.

Witness last saw her alive on 31 Jan., when witness and her husband spent the evening at Hilltop-crescent in Crippen's invitation. They arrived at 7.40, dined and played cards, and left at 2.30 a.m. She saw no sign of Belle going on a journey.

Before the next witness was called, Dr. Marshall asked for leave to add to his evidence that the state of the remains indicated that they had been for several months where they were found.

MORNING OF THE FLIGHT.

Extremely interesting details of Crippen's conduct on the morning of the flight were given by William Long, a dental mechanic whom Crippen engaged some years ago when he was connected with Mynyon's Remedies.

On the Saturday morning Crippen asked him to buy a boy's suit, with shirt, collar, tie, round bowler hat, and pair of black shoes. Crippen gave him a list of these articles, and witness bought them for him. He took them back to the office, leaving them upstairs in Crippen's room, and coming down again into the work-room. He found the suit on Monday in the forenoon cupboard.

The questions put to witness on this point did not make it quite clear whether the suit found in the forenoon cupboard on Monday was the boy's suit witness had bought at Crippen's request, or another suit belonging to Crippen. In reply to the coroner, he said he did not know for what purpose Crippen wanted the boy's suit.

Witness received a letter from Crippen at his own house on Saturday evening. It contained these passages: "Will you do me the very great favor of winding up as best you can my household affairs? There is £12 12s. due to the landlord for the last quarter's rent. I cannot arrange about the girl. She will have to go back to France." The letter closed: "Thanking you in anticipation of fulfilling my wishes, I am, with best wishes for your future success and happiness, yours faithfully, H. H. Crippen."

LAST SEEN IN LONDON.

A poignant dialogue between Inspector Dew and this witness closed the proceedings.

"As far as I can ascertain," said Mr. Dew, "Crippen was last seen in London at one o'clock on Saturday. You saw me on Monday morning, when you gave me this letter. You never said a word about the boy's clothes?"

"No," replied the witness.

"You saw me again on Tuesday, and never told me about the clothes?"

"No."

"It was not until Wednesday, in fact," said the inspector, "not until I pressed you closely, and told you I had reason to believe a serious crime had been committed, that you then condescended to tell me about the suit of clothes?"

"No," replied Long; and the inspector sat down.

The coroner who told the jury that an infernal murder appeared to have taken place, and that he had never in his long experience met with such a terrible case fixed the adjourned inquiry for a month hence—15 Aug., at two p.m. [Crippen has since been arrested on board the *Monroie* on approaching Canada.—Ed.]

Public Companies.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of August, 1910, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1910.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 8th August, to SATURDAY, the 20th August, 1910 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. J. STABB,  
Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1910. (520)

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the provisions of No. 121 of the Articles of Association, the General Agents have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 5% for the half year ending 30th June, 1910, on the Paid-Up Capital.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS payable on TUESDAY, the 30th August, will be issued to Shareholders on application.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 30th August, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents,  
Hongkong, 12th August, 1910. (540)

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Hon. The Captain Superintendent of Police, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 22nd August, 1910, at 11 a.m., at the Central Police Station Compound, SUNDRY CONDEMNED & OBSOLETE STOVES, comprising:

OLD METALS, CLOTHING, LAMPS, CIGARETTES, TABLES, a quantity of OPIUM, WINES and SPIRITS, OPIUM PIPES and SMOKING IMPLEMENTS, One PRINTING MACHINE and 9 BOXES PRIMER, &c., &c.

A Number of RIFLES, REVOLVERS and a large quantity of AMMUNITIONS.

Terms—As usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Government Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, 16th August, 1910. (541)

## Intimations.

YOU WILL NOT

be deceived. That there are cheats and frauds in plenty everybody knows; but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. There never was, and never will be. The men who try that are simply fools and soon come to grief—as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The remedy known as

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be plain to everybody. It is beyond price in Anemia, Insomnia, Weakness and Lack of Nervous Tone, Poor Digestion, Wasting Diseases, La Grippe, Lung Troubles and Blood Impurities. Science can furnish nothing better—perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. D'Almeida, of Canada, says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and reconstructive. It is a remedy that can afford to appeal to its record and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. Effective from the first dose. 'You cannot be disappointed in it.' Like all good things it is limited." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

AQUATIC FETE, SATURDAY, August 20th, at 9 P.M.

LADIES' Tickets 50 cents each, obtainable from the Steward of the Club, or at the gate. Non-members (Gentlemen) 5s.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1910. (545)

STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of the Revenue Farms in the State of North Borneo from 1st January, 1911, as set out hereunder.

Tenders will be received at the Office of the Government Secretary, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 1st day of October, 1910, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms enumerated below for a period of 1, 2 or 3 years commencing on the 1st January, 1911.

The Farms above referred to are the Opium, Spirit, Gambling, and Pawning Farms for the whole or part of the State. Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms and full particulars of the conditions to be observed by tenderers may be seen on application at the Office of the Government Secretary, Sandakan, or of Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Singapore and Penang, or of Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co. at Hongkong.

The retail rates for Opium fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1911, 1912 and 1913 are those specified below viz:

For every 500 packets	...	\$0.14
" 4 "	...	0.10
" 3 "	...	0.08
" 2 "	...	0.06
" 1 cbl receptacle	...	1.45
" 1 tub	...	4.50

Hongkong, 10th June, 1910. (544)

F. BLACKHEAD &amp; Co., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S PATENT GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAINIK'S PATENT MOTOR LAUBRERS.

SOLE AGENTS for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUEUR BOOZON WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK AT FAVORABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1910. (539)

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net. In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910. (541)



## Intimation.

### A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1842.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt Whiskies distilled in Scotland

GENUINE AGE  
AND  
FINE MELLOW  
FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter & Co.'s  
**BULL DOG**  
BRAND  
GUINNESS' STOUT  
in PINTS and SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

## NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)

DAILY—\$100 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$12 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional.

Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

## BIRTHS.

On August 7, 1910, at Kuling, to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Boyd, a son.

On August 14, 1910, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Chalmers, a son.

## DEATHS.

On August 13, 1910, at Shanghai, Alice Edith Tye, the beloved daughter of Thos. Wm. Tye, aged 15 years.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1910.

## OUR SIKH POLICE.

A great deal of public interest has been evinced lately in the troubles besetting the Sikh section of the Police Force in Shanghai. It may not be generally known that a very serious state of things existed in Hongkong not so very long ago regarding our own Sikh Police. At the time of this occurrence, it was not considered advisable to publish in the Press any account of the friction between the heads of the Police Department and their Sikh servants, on the ground that more harm than good would possibly result. Happily, the trouble is now a thing of the past, so that we are at liberty to make comment upon it, the question being no longer *sub judice*. It is not always to the public interest, that certain communal matters should be referred to editorially in the local Press, and whenever the Government through its departmental heads desires that any particular matter, affecting detrimentally the public weal, should be withheld from currency the Press are quite willing to work amicably with the administrative powers. In the case in question, matters have been smoothed over through the diplomatic agency

of Mr. Baderley, the Captain Superintendent, and of Mr. Worhouse, Assistant Deputy, the latter of whom is practically in charge of the Indian Police. The actual cause of complaint was on the surface a trivial thing. Two Sikh policemen were departmentally punished for a minor offence, and in the estimation of the rest of the Sikh contingent the conviction and punishment appear to have been considered unjustifiable and unjust, with the result that a kind of strike was on the verge of development. Timely action averted this danger. But the fact remains that the possibility existed for a time of the whole Sikh contingent refusing duty and thereby leaving the streets of Hongkong practically unpoliced. This is not as it should be. The Sikh Police in this Colony work under radically bad conditions, just as the Europeans do, and this ebullition of temper on their part is only a surface indication of the spirit of discontent that glows at white heat underneath. They are poorly paid and badly housed, and until a man has attained N.C. rank he cannot be said to enjoy anything in the way of living conditions that the veriest coolie in the streets may lay claim to. The action which they took on this occasion, if it shows nothing else, shows their powers of organisation and unity of purpose. One cannot but feel thinking whether or no the Hongkong trouble was a reflection of the trouble that has occurred in the Sikh Police ranks in Shanghai. In the Model Settlement, unfortunately, the Indian custodians of the peace do not bear a very good reputation, and the prosecutions at present proceeding tend to strengthen that view; but in Hongkong things are different, we are glad to say, and the Sikhs show up creditably in the Captain Superintendent's reports from year to year. In the latest issue of the *Municipal Gazette* of Shanghai, Colonel C. D. Bruce, the head of the Police there, says: "I regret to have to refer to an act of insubordination which occurred among a certain section of the Sikh Police at a parade on July 15 last. But, in order, if necessary, to correct any impression that such insubordination is general among the Sikh Branch of the Force in this Settlement, it may be as well to recall the true facts of the case. That an insubordinate act was committed on parade has been already established in the British Court. It is perhaps not so generally known that such insubordination was entirely confined to one sect of the Sikh Branch. Of the number who were tried and convicted for the said offence, by no means all had any real desire to act in such a manner. A majority were led into the act by the intrigues of cleverer men. To prove, if necessary, how long it would be to impute whole disloyalty to the Sikh Police in this Force, it may be of interest to point out that on the very evening of the commitment above, a large proportion of the remainder of the Sikh Police Branch volunteered through their native officers and non-commissioned officers to do whatever overtime or extra duty was necessary to replace the men who had been locked up for insubordination in the British Gaol." Colonel Bruce's report serves in great measure to clear the air, for in Hongkong the general consensus of opinion appeared to be that the Police system of Shanghai was in a parlous state and that its replication might at any time be found in this Colony. Major R. S. Hall reporting upon the condition of the Shanghai Sikh Police in 1906 said: "I have gone carefully into the condition of life and service of the Indian Branch, and am of opinion that they are adequately paid, well quartered and looked after. Their duties certainly are hard in inclement weather. Perhaps these could be lightened. Their deferred pay is good. I do not see that the men have any cause for grievance. No men have come to me with any since I have been here." The same cannot be said regarding the Sikh Police of Hongkong. They are neither adequately paid nor sufficiently quartered and their living conditions are unutterably meagre. If those same conditions are reasonably improved, the Government will find in their Sikh Police contingent a far more valuable body of public servants than they are even at present.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A SEVERE storm was experienced at Kobe on August 7, during which four thunder bolts fell in the city and several high-towers were sunk in the harbour.

A sad little tragedy of a child is reported from Ekaterinburg. A well-dressed lady was passing through the market in the city a few days ago, says a Russian exchange, when the son of herself face to face with a couple of beggars who had a little girl with them. To the lady's astonishment she recognised in the latter her own child, who had been kidnapped from her home three years ago when she was five years old. But the unfortunate child, quite sound and healthy at the time of her disappearance, was now a cripple, her hands and feet being twisted out of shape. Her cruel kidnappers had deliberately crippled the little one in order to attract the sympathy of the public. The grief of the mother at seeing the condition of her long-lost child cannot be described. The two beggars were subsequently arrested.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon. Present: His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. C. McI. Meier (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. E. J. Baderley (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yui, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, and Mr. C. Clementi (Clerk of Council).

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

**FINANCIAL MINUTES.**  
The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 63 to 66. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

**FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT.**  
The report (No. 9) of the Finance Committee was adopted.

**PROBATE RULES.**  
A rule and order under the Probates Ordinance, 1897, (No. 2 of 1897) was approved.

**REGIONS OF A TIER.**

Mr. Murray Stewart, pursuant to notice, asked the following question standing in his name:—In view of the numerous statements now appearing in the Press, and the fact that officers and men of the Mercantile Marine find difficulty in engaging sampans in that neighbourhood, will the Government consider the advisability of erecting near the S. I. I. Home a light bamboo pier, to serve as a recognised landing place under police control?

The Colonial Secretary replied that the Government was at present considering the question of a temporary pier.

**MAGISTRATES ORDINANCE.**

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Magistrates Amendment Ordinance, 1903. The Colonial Secretary seconded.

It read a first time.

Knowingly harbouring a Chinese married woman without reasonable excuse is created an offence by Ordinance but difficulty has arisen in proving that the man charged knew the woman harboured to be a married woman. The Bill amends Ordinance No. 19 of 1913 by placing upon the male defendant the duty of ascertaining other than from information supplied by the woman herself whether she was a spinster or a widow.

It also empowers the Magistrate to award damages not exceeding \$50 to the aggrieved husband in addition to the penalty prescribed by the Ordinance.

**MIDWIVES.**

The Attorney-General moved, the Colonial Secretary seconded, the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to secure the better training of Midwives and to regulate their practice. It read a first time.

The Bill introduces the chief provisions of the Midwives Act 1902. They are not to apply to Chinese unless they use the name of a midwife in English or any title or description implying that they are certified under the provisions of the Bill.

**ILLEIT ISLAND.**

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Illeit Island Ordinance, 1898. The Colonial Secretary seconded.

It read a first time.

This amendment is rendered necessary as the occupation and control of Illeit Island was recently transferred to the Admiralty by arrangement with the War Office.

**LEPROSY.**

In moving the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for the segregation and treatment of leprosy, the Attorney-General explained that the Bill was based generally on Ordinances prevailing in other Colonies of the Crown for the segregation of leprosy. Recently, a meeting of an international conference was held, at which it was strongly urged that full consideration should be given to the disease as a public health problem.

A discussion ensued, during which it was suggested that the Police ought to be informed of cases of leprosy.

Mr. Stewart—I would not do to report the matter to an Indian constable.

The Captain Superintendent of Police—The officer in charge of the Police Station.

The Attorney-General—Office in charge of a police station.

The Captain Superintendent of Police—Yes, Mr. Stewart. As a Justice of the Peace, I would suggest that Justices should be given an opportunity to inspect the asylum.

The Attorney-General—I was a Justice of the Peace at Cyprus and I had to visit the asylum every three months.

Mr. Stewart—I don't suggest it was a very pleasant undertaking (Laughter).

The Attorney-General—Quite harmless.

Mr. Stewart—I didn't suggest it was otherwise.

Mr. Osborne—In the event of a person being condemned to a life term he will have no remedy but to appeal to the Medical Officer. We should try to prevent abuse of the Ordinance.

A clause was inserted in the Bill providing for post-dicta sales by Justices of the Peace from time to time.

Mr. Stewart—That meets the case.

Mr. Stewart—I don't suggest it was a very pleasant undertaking (Laughter).

The Attorney-General—Quite harmless.

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Before proposing the third reading of the Bill, the Attorney-General asked Council's permission to insert a clause in the Bill. In doing so, he explained that it was purely a matter of formality and was not necessary with a view to avoiding the word of the Bill from conflicting with that of the Harbour of Refuge Ordinance.

Agreed.  
The Bill was read a third time and passed.  
ADJOURNMENT.  
The Council then adjourned.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

It was agreed that the following votes be recommended for adoption by the Council:—

**FINANCIAL MINUTES.**  
A sum of four thousand dollars is aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, permanent shed for ambulances, cars, &c., at the disinfecting station.

**LANGUAGE OF THE VILLAGE.**  
A sum of one hundred and two dollars is aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, new signs for the inhabitants in Ap Liu Village.

**PAINT AND BRUSHES.**  
A sum of four hundred dollars is aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, A—Harbour Office, other charges, paint and brushes.

This was all the business.

## FORGERY OF A BANK NOTE.

A \$5 BILL WHICH WAS ALTERED TO \$100.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, at the Criminal Sessions this morning, Leung Fat Cho was indicted for altering a forged bank note of the Chartered Bank of \$5 denomination purporting to be one of the value of \$100. Hon. Mr. W. Rees-Davies, K.C., Attorney-General, assisted by Mr. H. L. Denney, from the Crown Solicitor's Office, prosecuted. Prisoner was undefended.

The Attorney-General stated that the case was one in which a \$5 note was altered so as to bear up the face the appearance of a \$100 note. On the day in question the prisoner went to the Tai Cheung shop at 175, Queen's Road West, where he bargained over the price of some gold and silver watches, a silver chain and a jade stone bangle. He agreed to pay the sum of \$50 for the articles but as he did not have the money with him, at prisoner's request two of the shop folks went with him to an office, where he said he would get the money to pay for them. The folks carried the goods with them and the three went together to Charter Road—the office of Messrs. Johnson and Company, second floor. The two folks waited outside and prisoner soon came out with a bank note purporting to be a \$100 note. The folks looked at the note and saw "100" in English and Chinese in the corner of the note and they accordingly handed over the goods. The forger, although, in the way ingenious, was very badly carried out indeed, for the note had the figures "100" across the front and also in the four corners but the words "five dollars" were written in the middle of the note and also in five places on the back. However, the folks were mistaken, as the (Attorney-General) should be at first sight to thinking it was a \$100 note. The folks took the note to the shop and had it put away in the safe. A few days afterwards, the owner of the shop found that the note was bad and gave information to the Police. On July 3rd, about three weeks after the event, the prisoner was taken by the Police, who had him arrested straight away. Before the Magistrate the prisoner said he was at sea when the transaction took place and denied the whole thing. The whole question was one of identification.

Evidence was called and the jury returning a verdict of guilty, prisoner was sentenced to three years' hard labour.

## A DARING CRIMINAL.

CHILD CARRIED AWAY IN ELDER'S STEEL PRESSE.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, and a jury at the Criminal Sessions this morning, Wong Shui Fui was indicted on a charge of kidnapping a four-year-old child at Mongkok on the 11th August. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., assisted by Mr. H. L. Denney, from the Crown Solicitor's Office, appeared on behalf of the Attorney-General, while the prisoner was undefended.

The Attorney-General stated that that was one of those cases where a kidnapped child was not recovered. The child in question, a little boy, was on board a sloop with his sister on the date named. The boat was touching the wharf at the time. The sloop was scrubbing the dock and the boy was playing about. While thus engaged, two men came on board and one of them straightway took the boy. The man was well known to the girl and had often engaged the particular boat. The girl said "Don't take him away" whereupon prisoner replied "We are only going for a walk. We'll bring him back." The man never returned with the child and it was not until the 10th July that the girl recognised the prisoner outside a theatre at Yau-mai-ai and had him arrested. The mother of the girl also recognised him. At the Magistrate's prison denied the charge.

Evidence was called and the jury returning a verdict of guilty, it was decided to detain prisoner in T. I. Co. custody until such time as the child is found.

An Extraordinary letter deals with a question about a girl. We do not feel at liberty to publish it.

## China and Manila.

PROBABLE TRANSFER TO THE U.S.A. AND STRIKE.

WELL-KNOWN LINE OF STEAMERS TO PASS OUT OF BRITISH REGISTRY.

With the arrival of Mr. W. L. Bramwell, of the firm of Messrs. Warner, Barnes & Co., of Manila, on Monday, as reported in the *Telegraph* of the following day, there has been quite a little boom in the shares of the China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd., of which the well-known firm of Messrs. "Hawes" and Co. are the general managers. It is rumoured in a certain exchange circles that the reason for the boom is the report that has gained currency that negotiations are in progress for the transfer of the popular steamers owned by the China and Manila S.S. Co. from the British to the American flag. Such a change, it is argued, will confer the right to the vessels owned by the Company to engage in the inter-island trade to the Philippines which, within recent years, has developed enormously and gives every promise of still greater growth. At present the steamers at the end of each voyage remain idle about four days, each terminal port while, if American registry is applied for and obtained, they will be privileged to run on the Philippine coast and secure a profitable passenger and freight traffic. Details of the prospective arrangement have not transpired, however, and, in confirmation of the report, it has been stated, it is, however, significant that, whereas on Monday the shares of the China and Manila S.S. Co. were obtainable at \$7, they took a jump to \$9 yesterday, and changed hands at the further enhanced prices of \$12 and \$13 in the forenoon to-day. The steamers owned by the Company are the *Zoro* and *Rubi*, commanded by Capt. Fraser and Capt. Almond, respectively.

**ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN HONGKONG.**

BY A KOREAN.

A little before eleven o'clock last night, some visitors at No. 13 Queen's Road were suddenly startled by the boy announcing that a guest, residing in a room upstairs had cut his throat and was dying. The door of the room was locked and the alarm had been given by residents in a flat across the alley upon which the windows of this particular room looked. Upon hearing the boy's statement, the party of Europeans made their way upstairs and by physical efforts broke a way into the locked apartment. When they had gained entrance a gruesome sight confronted them. The occupant of the room was lying on the floor with blood freely exuding from cuts on his throat and in a state of unconsciousness. One of the party rang up Dr. M. Rivoli, who was speedily attendance and stitched up the unfortunate man's gashes, after which he was sent in an ambulance to the Government Civil Hospital, where he now lies, with every prospect, so we are informed, of recovery from his foolish action.

Little or nothing is known about the man. That which is within the knowledge of the hotel management is that the Korean was a bit eccentric, to say the least of it, and was subject to hallucinations brought on, no doubt, by the use of narcotics, quantities of which were found amongst his gear in the front of his pills. His name is Kim Tchul Sun. He comes from Seoul, and to all appearances is a wealthy Korean gentleman with a somewhat crazy mind.

The weapon with which he attempted the rash act was a little blunt pen knife now in possession of the Police. With it, however, he had contrived to inflict upon himself two nasty gashes on the left side and the right side of the regular vein as well as other scratches and stabs in the same anatomical region.

The reason of Mr. Kim's coming to Hongkong was explained—so far as any explanation could be expected—by himself, to the effect that he had been sent down by his own Government to buy elephants and tigers at Saigon, for what purpose we know not.

## KIDNAPING IN HONGKONG.

PARENT WHO FOUND HIS CHILD IN A SKEET.

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## BUILDINGS COLLAPSE.

FOUR WOMEN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

For quite a long time there has been an absence of any building collapse in Hongkong, although at one time the tumbling down of jerry buildings in the Colony attracted all eyes have been by serious fatalities, was of frequent occurrence as to take quite a run and cry in the columns of the local press. To-day, however, we have to record the collapse of two houses in Shelly Street situated unattended by any loss of lives or any serious coming traces beyond the scaring of four Chinese women who had the temerity of remaining in the premises after receiving ample warning to quit the house yesterday.

The accident occurred at No. 6 and 8 Shelly Street this morning, leaving, the total destruction of the former and the partial loss of the latter building.

**THE OCCUPANTS.**  
No. 6 was a dwelling house. The ground floor was occupied by a Chinese school (for girls) which was closed this month for the midsummer vacation. The first floor was in the occupation of Dr. F. K. Tsao, while the top of the top floor was Mr. Tsau Hsiao Cho, compared to Messrs. Bradley and Co. No. 8 was a shop, the upper floor being leased by Chinese, and the ground floor used as a family workshop.

The first danger signal to be observed that it was not right with the first of the two houses was noted yesterday by the occupant of the uppermost floor who detected certain cracks on the wall. He then proceeded to the lower floor or when an examination of the walls revealed similar cracks. The tenants were accordingly apprised of the imminent danger there was of the house collapsing. For the best part of the day on Wednesday the walls gave signs of giving way. Accidentally between ten o'clock in the forenoon and 4 p.m. little bits of plaster began to fall. These warnings were faintly not heeded and yesterday Dr. Ho Ku Tsau reported the condition of the building to the Police. In the course of the afternoon an official visited the premises and, after inspection, pronounced the building unsafe and advised the inmates to vacate it. The advice was acted upon and many of the furniture as was possible was removed in the afternoon. Three meals and a maid servant in the comprador's service disregarded the warning and remained on the premises with consequences that might have proved fatal but for the fact that the rooms in which they slept last night was in the back part of the house and came down an hour after which brought down the front portion of the building with a terrific noise at 4.45 o'clock this morning. The disturbance aroused the whole neighbourhood and in less than no time the vicinity of the scene of the accident was crowded with a large number of people among whom there were also some Europeans. In the last light of the dawn the four corners of the partly tumbled down house. They appeared insignificantly distracted and in their terrified condition looked down on the people to the streets below screaming out aloud, "massa-bile, in Ch'atso 'Save life! Save life!'

**HOW THE AMAINS WERE RESCUED.**  
The noise and the shriek for help brought out a painter and his folks who carried on their trade at a house in the same street. By means of several pieces of plank which the painter had in his shop the four women were rescued from their perilous position. The boards were taken up on a cypress house with a private lane dividing it from No. 6. Under the painter's personal direction an improvised bridge was formed with the planks which were made to rest at either end on the framework of the windows. The women were then led to step on this bridge and walk across from the falling building. At first they hesitated and many among the more ignorant of the onlookers counselled them to desist. But others there were who pointed out their folly in remaining where they were as the party wall of the house showed signs of rapidly giving way. On second thought they yearned across the painter's bridge and one by one all the four women crossed in safety.

**ARRIVAL OF THE POLICE.**  
By this time a squad of Police with a number of firemen arrived. But their services could be of no avail as nothing that could be done could save the remaining portion of the house from coming down. Here and there pieces of the walls gave way after the first collapse and at 7.30 a.m. there was another heavy crash when the rest of No. 6 tilted over on one side and carried with it a portion also of the left wing of No. 8. As already stated the latter building had been previously vacated on Wednesday. It was a fortunate circumstance since an invalid Chinese woman occupied one of the flats and being bedridden could not have moved had her escape been imminent. The silver-smith's shop was ruined. These two houses cannot yet be ascertained. It is thought that the beams and rafters had been eaten by white ants. It is not believed that there was any structural defect, as the front wall of No. 6 was of comparative recent construction; this part of the building having been re-constructed a little over a year ago.

**A COLLIER PRACAS.**  
MESS DISPUTE LEADS TO USE OF KNIVES.

Before Mr. Justice Hyslop, sitting in the Judge at the Criminal Sessions this morning, Li Lin and Chin Ng were indicted on charges of cutting and wounding some competitors with intent to murder. Mr. G. G. Alabaster, K.C., assisted by Mr. H. L. Denney, from the Crown Solicitor's Office, prosecuted. The prisoners were undefended.

Mr. Alabaster stated that a fight took place at a certain Mill between two Chinese, during which knives were freely used. Li Lin, the Hong Kong Chinese, who was residing in the vicinity at the time, took up the matter and the Chinese were sent to the Police Station. The Chinese were sent to the Police Station. The Chinese were sent to the Police Station.

The Attorney-General stated that that was one of those cases where a kidnapped child was not recovered. The child in question, a little boy, was on board a sloop with his sister on the date named. The boat was touching the wharf at the time. The sloop was scrubbing the dock and the boy was playing about. While thus engaged, two men came on board and one of them straightway took the boy. The man was well known to the girl and had often engaged the particular boat. The girl said "Don't take him away" whereupon prisoner replied "We are only going for a walk. We'll bring him back." The man never returned with the child and it was not until the 10th July that the girl recognised the prisoner outside a theatre at Yau-mai-ai and had him arrested. The mother of the girl also recognised him. At the Magistrate's prison denied the charge.

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## KING EDWARD'S DEATH.

ROYALTY THANKS THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following despatch was laid on the table at the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon:—

Downing Street,  
1st July, 1910.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 173 of the 1st May. Your despatch and its enclosures have been laid before His Majesty the King, who has read with deep interest the account of the proceedings on the date of His late Majesty's funeral and considers that they were of a brilliant character.

2. His Majesty commands me to convey to the Legislative Council an expression of his appreciation of their message of loyalty and devotion on his accession to the Throne.—I have, etc.

(Sd.) CREWE.

The Chief Administrator of the Government of Hongkong.

## THE FUTURE OF RUBBER.

"SAFEST AND MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT."

The following article is contributed by a correspondent, who has recently had occasion to study the prospects of the rubber industry in Malaya to the *N. C. D. News*—

A rubber growing industry is one of the safest and most profitable investments possible in modern times, if conducted on sound economical lines.

The present inflated price of rubber is harmful to the best interests of the industry. The best that can possibly happen is a drop in the price of rubber in London to a level of say somewhere between 25 and 30, a pound. Handsome profits can be paid with rubber at 25 a pound.

At a price of say 25, a pound many new uses for rubber can be found. Factories of all sorts will spring into being, manufacturing for a widely assorted variety of products, when the raw material falls to a price at which it can be handled in large quantities. At this figure too wild rubber from the Amazon and red rubber from the Congo drop out of the running. So also will disappear the high fancy priced estates.

The very best opinion of planters and others who are at close quarters in the Federated Malay States with the rubber industry, declare in favour of the open market of good virgin land and planting the same.

The best jungle land can be brought into bearing in four to five and a half years and at a total cost of from \$150 to \$300 an acre. With rubber at 25, a pound these estates can always be safely depended upon to pay a return of from 15 per cent to 20 per cent or even more. Fancy priced estates, such as have been put on the market this year and eagerly snapped up by the investing public, will be out of the running altogether, and when the day of competition arrives, as it most assuredly will, such investments will inevitably go to the wall.

Judging from the prices of shares, not only have the prices of the estates been excessive in the first instance, but speculators have largely enhanced the value of the shares. That may be all very well for estates now fully tapping realising 100 a pound for their rubber. At these prices all sorts of fancy luxuries may be indulged in. These high prices are very fortunately giving way and every month sees the rate steadily dropping. As I have said, this is the very best thing that can happen for the industry as a whole. In a couple of years Malaya will send some 40,000 to 50,000 tons of rubber. The price will then suddenly drop to close on 25 a pound. It will have found its level, and all estates started and developed on sound economic lines, as indicated above, will provide a steady security for the investor. Shares which are now quoted at high rates, far out of sight below par, will then be as far out of sight below par. It is well steadily to face the future and prepare for its contingencies.

Again I emphasise the fact that there is no better investment anywhere in the Far East today than in an estate built up from the bottom and planted in rubber and coconut. They will yield results in dividends that should satisfy the most greedy of investors.

## SHANGHAI SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE 225 YARDS RACE.

A very large crowd was attracted to the Municipal Swimming Bath on Friday night, says the *N. C. D. News*, to witness the programme of aquatic events arranged by the Shanghai International Swimming Club, of which the 225 yards Shanghai Championship for the "George Moore Cup" was the main event.

In the first heat W. Jones, J. Polignone, D. Cooke and B. Roche competed. These men were about even at the end of the second length, but Cooke gained the third lap, in which Polignone and Roche gave up. Cooke retained his lead on Jones and in the fifth lap increased the difference between them Jones apparently beginning to tire. Cooke won by about eight yards, the time being 3m. 14 sec. In the second heat Alves began by leading McCabe by about a yard, but this was soon regained and the two swam together until the end of the fourth lap when McCabe went ahead and set up a lead which he maintained until the end. McCabe won by about ten yards. Etowas and Wade gave up at the third lap. The time was 3m. 40 sec. The final was swum later in the evening. The first and second men to reach the end were, at the third lap, McCabe and Cooke, who were even, took the lead from Alves and Jones, who were some distance behind, and Jones gave up. McCabe gradually forged ahead, and in the end won by five yards in 3m. 11 sec.

## ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

A MIDNIGHT CHASE ON A BICYCLE ON LONELY ROAD.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Figgott, at the Criminal Sessions this morning, Ho Chau was indicted on a charge of committing an armed robbery on two persons at Tai Wai on the 9th July last and being in possession of \$63 and 200 cash, together with other articles, knowing the same to have been stolen articles. Hon. Mr. W. Rees-Davies, K. C., instructed by Mr. P. L. Denny, Sr., from the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted. The prisoner was unrepresented.

Following were the jurors:—J. F. Miller (chairman), A. P. Silva-Netto, H. Gillies, E. Gaster, O. E. Clunzitt, A. S. Cobden and W. G. Co. G. S.

The Attorney-General stated that the prisoner was charged with two counts, robbery and also receiving stolen goods. The robbery was committed in his house of a guest living at Ehai at one o'clock on the morning of the 9th July last. "It was one of those cases which frequently occurred in the Colony. Several men entered the house, tied the inmates and generally ransacked the house. The owner of the house was very snugly treated and was cut about rather seriously. There was no evidence as to the question of identification, because the inmates were too terrified. At the Police Court, one of the men who was arrested, although there was strong suspicion against him, was discharged by the Magistrate, there being insufficient evidence against him. The robbery was reported to the Police shortly after it was committed and Sergeant Appleton got on his bicycle and started on the Tai Po Road at 3.30 a.m. At about four o'clock he met the prisoner and followed him and with the help of a Chinese detective had the man arrested. Some of the stolen articles were found on his person, including a large number of cigarettes in his pockets of the particular brand told by the greater is his ship. The prisoner made a long statement before the Magistrate in which he alleged that all the property belonged to him. It was for the jury to say whether the prisoner's story was true or otherwise.

Evidence having been called, the jury returned a verdict of guilty and prisoner was sentenced to three years' hard labour and 24 strokes of the whip.

## SEVERE STORM IN KOB.

ST. ANNE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

One of the most severe thunderstorms experienced in Kobe for many years occurred on Sunday afternoon, reports the *Japan Chronicle* of 9th inst. The wind came up very suddenly from the south-east, and for some time blew with great force, bringing up heavy masses of cloud from which the lightning flashed continually and the thunder rolled almost without intermission. According to the observations taken at the Kobe Meteorological Office, after a few minutes, about one o'clock dark thunderclouds were seen approaching from the south-east, and about two o'clock distant thunder could be heard. Soon after three the storm rapidly approached Kobe, and thunder and lightning, accompanied by a downpour of rain, was the result. The wind accompanying the storm was very strong and very changeable, first easterly, then south-west and then shifting to the east again. But what was most evident at the height of the storm were the vivid flashes of lightning, followed by the crack, crack of thunder, as if the discharge had occurred immediately overhead.

During the storm a house near Nanko Temple was struck by lightning, but no serious damage was done, and some time after another house in the same vicinity was struck. A switch-box near Ijika was struck by lightning, and burst into flames. In the harbour the mast of a sailing ship was shattered by lightning, and the O.S.K. s.s. *Asahi* was also struck, and some five feet of one of the masts being split by lightning. About the same time a junk was struck. Eight junks were sunk in the harbour during the storm, and about a dozen other vessels in Hyogo and at Watsushima were more or less damaged. The storm lasted about an hour and a half.

Some foreigners who were caught in the storm when on top of the Rokko range, en route from Aomori to Kobe, had an unpleasant experience. For more than an hour, together with about half-a-dozen Japanese pedestrians overtaken by the deluge of rain, they were hemmed in the little tea-house at Fells Vae. Although quite early in the afternoon, about 3.45, the dense masses of cloud shrouded the top of the mountain in gloom, lit up every minute or two by flashes of lightning, many double and some triple flashes, which seemed to be constantly playing along the top. So thick was the mist that it was impossible to see more than three or four yards, and the rain fell in torrents. Slight as the little tea-house at Fells Vae is—the thunder shook it to its foundations, if it has any—it afforded very welcome shelter to the wet and chilly people who were luckily enough to get caught in the storm.

At Suma the storm did considerable damage. All the open-air restaurants, tea-houses, etc., erected along the beach were speedily wrecked by the strong wind, which swept landward from the sea and carried all before it. The crowds of holiday-makers on the beach tried in vain to seek shelter from the storm, and were drenched to the skin in a very few minutes. For some time it was thought that two fishermen had been drowned, and practically the whole of the fishermen in the Suma district pulled out to sea in their boats in order to find their companions. Eventually the missing men were found, but only just in time for their small boat was almost filled with water, and would have gone down in a few minutes.

REPORTS from Korea state that *The Seoul Press* and the *Chosen Nihon* have been suspended for the publication of articles alleged to be injurious to public peace and order.

## THE SIBERIAN RAILS.

IMPROVED CONNECTION BETWEEN TSURUGA AND VLADIVOSTOK.

In our columns some weeks ago complaints were made about the irregularity of the mails from Europe forwarded by way of Siberia. It was pointed out that at one time the mails were received thrice a week then twice, and now only once a week. One reason of the irregularity appeared to be the fact that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha runs its steamer between Tsuruga and Vladivostok without any regard to the dates of the departure of the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamers. On the appearance of these complaints we were informed that the principal cause of the inconvenience referred to was the fact that the Siberian Railways and the Russian steamship company changed their schedule dates without any regard to the O.S.K. regular schedule dates, notwithstanding that an agreement for through traffic had been concluded between the Japanese Imperial Railways, the South Manchurian Railway, the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Russian Volunteer Fleet and the O.S.K. In 1908, further information obtained from the agents of the foreign companies showed that this was not correct, and that police had repeatedly been given the Japanese company.

We are now informed by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha that it has been arranged from the 16th instant to dispatch the company's steamer "Hosonuma" from Tsuruga at 6 p.m. on Friday, arriving at Vladivostok at 9 a.m. on Sunday, connecting with the International train leaving Vladivostok at 12.30 a.m. on Monday morning for Moscow and beyond. On her return the Japanese steamer will leave Vladivostok at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, connecting with the International train arriving at Vladivostok at 4 p.m. on the same day (Thursday) from Europe. The Russian steamer leaves Tsuruga on the afternoons of Sundays and Wednesdays, and Vladivostok on Wednesdays and Sundays in the afternoon. As a result of the rearrangement, Japan will once more be in communication with Europe by way of Siberia three times a week instead of twice as at present. Just now the mail arrives on Saturday and Monday nights, and as Sunday is not a working day it practically means that there is a mail from Europe on Monday and Tuesday and none for the remaining five days of the week. Under the new arrangement the mail will presumably be now more regularly distributed.—*Japan Chronicle*.

## JAPANESE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

DUMPING IN CHINA.

The recent special general meeting of shareholders of the Dai Nippon Sugar Company having approved a proposal to extend the Formosa mill, the board of directors has been considering ways and means for finding the funds—Y5,500,000—necessary for the extension. The board has now decided to raise Y600,000 by calling up another Y5 on each new share, to raise Y500,000 by dipping into certain property movable and immovable of no value to the company, and to find balance of Y400,000 by raising a temporary loan and by drawing on the profit.

## THE EXPORT OF FORMOSA SUGAR.

With reference to the prospects of the sugar industry in Formosa, the *Lokumin* makes the development of this industry has made great strides of late, few companies being formed one after another in quick succession. This total output of crude sugar in Formosa this year amounted to 1,700,000 piculs which is estimated will increase to 3,000,000 piculs next year, and to 6,000,000 piculs the year after. Next year the Customs duty is to be raised to such an extent that no foreign sugar has any chance of coming to Japan, and Formosa crude sugar will benefit accordingly. The sugar already shipped of various production, counts the *Kokumin*, and the market for Formosa crude sugar is only maintained by the high price of Java crude sugar. The market continues inactive, and quotations of Formosa crude sugar are maintained above Y4 per picul only by the influence of wealthy merchants. A decline in the price of sugar is anticipated, and merchants are now buying stocks only sufficient for immediate requirements.

## CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR IN JAPAN.

The total consumption of sugar in Japan last year amounted to 480,000,000 kin of which 80,000,000 kin was produced in Japan, 200,000,000 kin in Formosa, and 80,000,000 kin by the sugar-refining companies in Japan. The total output of sugar in Formosa for 1912 is estimated to increase to 6,000,000 piculs, which will leave a surplus of 100,000,000 kin after supplying the whole demand in Japan. Here this surplus should be disposed of, is occupying the attention of people interested in the sugar industry. A proposal is on foot to export sugar to China from Formosa, and to maintain the price in Japan. It is stated that an industrial man connected with the sugar business who recently returned from a visit to China, secured a contract there for the export of 20,000 piculs of "second quality" sugar to China from Formosa. Further orders are coming in. It is considered certain that at 2,000,000 piculs can be exported to China, 100,000 piculs to Korea, and 100,000 piculs to Manchuria. The real meaning of this trade is "dumping," that is to say, sugar is to be put on the China market cheaper than it is supplied to Japan in order to keep up the price in Japan. This is an excellent example of the benefits the people derive from contributing by taxation to the support of an "infant industry." The export duty imposed on sugar from Formosa is not more than 5% and is considered that Formosa sugar can be sold at 1.75 per picul, including export duty. This is at least 1% cheaper than the Java sugar sold in China. But when sugar is brought into Japan proper the sugar excise is imposed, and if the market is over-supplied in Japan, sugar cannot be exported to China and elsewhere. To remedy this difficulty, those concerned in the Formosa sugar industry are considering a scheme to obtain the importation of sugar imposed on sugar brought into Japan proper and re-exported abroad.—*Japan Chronicle*.

## A GRIM PICTURE.

FRENCHWOMEN'S AWFUL FATE IN CHINA.

One of the most sensational pictures in this year's Salon des Artistes Français has been the striking work by M. Chabannes in a picture called *Les Boxers*, says the *Sick*. It has caused a great deal of curiosity and speculation amongst the crowds which daily have passed before it. What did it mean? What was the story? Who were the two women who stood shrieking there with terror in the dirty little cell? And what was the severed hand, held out towards them on a lance by the three villainous-looking Chinese who stand in the doorway mocking their agony?

All Paris has been waiting to know the story. The legend at the foot of the picture has only just given a sufficient clue to the tale of horror to make everybody who has seen the picture want to know the whole story. The inscription on the picture runs:

They had not the time to gain Tian-tsin. Surprised by a band of Boxers, Monsieur X was at once massacred. His wife and her sister, exposed to the insults of the miscreants, were subjected on the following day to the worst outrage, before they were massacred in turn.—Courtille de Saigon 1899.

The picture has an interest for England, because it will probably be exhibited at Liverpool at the Walker-Galleries from October to January next for annual exhibition of modern art. M. Chabannes is a Police having a ready brain invited by the committee to send it. The only man who was likely to be able to tell me the whole story of the picture was the artist himself, and so I called on him at his villa at Neuilly, just outside Paris, to get him to tell me all about it. M. la Police is a well known portrait painter, but only exhibits one picture a year at the Salon. The appearance of *Les Boxers* this year is more or less accidental.

## THE ARTIST'S STORY.

I really know very little more about the actual facts of the case, the artist said to me, than is written in the inscription on the picture. I have never been cut to China, and it was quite by accident that I noticed that little paragraph in the *Courier de Saigon*. It was at the time when the world was very much interested in the Boxer rising, and when I read this little account of the death by torture of three French people the picture instantly leaped to my mind and I determined to paint it. I only remember that it was the story of a Frenchman and his wife and her sister, who left Paris before the attack on the Legation, and tried to reach Tian-tsin. The account of their death gave no names and no details recorded the fact of their capture, torture and massacre. But what I did see there were, were authentic enough, and as I found out later this incident was well known in the East.

When the picture was finished I had no intention of sending it to the Salon. I had done it simply as a study, and regarded it as a bit too grand Guigo I for exhibition. But one day M. Roybet, the well-known painter, came into my studio and was struck by the picture. He was amazed when I told him I did not intend to exhibit it, and it was owing to the insistence of him and other friends that I eventually did so.

## THE "LILLIERS" REVENGE.

Not long after this Marquis the General de Coué paid me a visit. As soon as he saw the picture he asked me if it was not founded on the very incident which I had read of in the *Courier de Saigon*. I've had been engaged in the suppression of the Boxer rising, and knew all about it. As a reward for this act of barbarism the French soldiers were allowed to pillage a pagoda—that was the way the General put it anyhow—and the curiosities and objects d'art which the soldiers took are now in the Museum of Decorative Arts in Paris. Unfortunately the General did not remember the names of the three French victims, and promised at the time to have the story looked up and give me all the details. But, as happens with these things, I have never received them.

I painted the pictures as I first imagined it; the two women being made to give on the severed hand of the murdered Frenchman before they were in turn outraged and put to death. I imagined five types in the picture. The sister who is kneeling is shrieking out aloud in her terror. The one standing, a calmer just gasping with horror. As to the three Chinese men, the one kneeling is the "bourreau," a savage wild beast on all fours, delighting in the terror of the women. The one leaning forward is the sadique an obscene creature, delighting in the idea of the tortures the women are soon to undergo. And the man holding out the hand on the lance is the gaudy fellow, a humorous ruffian making jokes.

There is only one thing which will prevent the picture going to Liverpool, and that is if it is purchased within the next month or so. The price M. Chabannes in Paris is asking for it is £1,000.

## Events Coming.

Saturday, 20th August.  
Hong Kong Bank meeting, City Hall, at noon.  
Aquatic Fête, V.R.C. 9 p.m.

Monday, 21st August.  
Sitz of Condemned and Obsolete Stores, Police Compound, 11 a.m.  
Hongkong & Wharfedale Dock Co. meeting, at noon.  
Geo. P. Lammert, auction sale of furniture, at 3 Kentsford Terrace (Kowloon), 2.30 p.m.

Tuesday, 22nd August.  
Geo. P. Lammert, auction sale of furniture, at "Glenhorde" K. Mearns Road (Kowloon), 2.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 24th August.  
Meeting of Licensing Board, 2.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 31st August.  
United Assurance Co.'s meeting, 3 p.m.

Saturday, 1st September.  
Boxing at City Hall, 9 p.m.  
Hongkong Cricket Club Open Air Contest, at Club grounds.

## Today's Advertisement.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR will commence on MONDAY, and last, at 8.30 a.m.  
For particulars as to board and tuition apply to

THE DIRECTOR.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1910. [545]

## COMMERCIAL.

August 17th, 1910.

The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. K. S. Kadoorie & Co.:—

Allagars	5/9
Anglo-Java	11.45
Anglo-Malay	33/6
Balgownie	102/6
Batu Tiga	102/6
Bertams	65/
Bukit Kajangs (pp.)	65/
Bukit Rajahs	—
Carey United	22/ prem.
Custafelds	120/
Changkat Serdangs	53/
Cheers (part paid)	58/
Do, (fully paid)	51
Damansaras	165/
Eastern Internationals	113/ prem.
Fed. Selangors	—
Glenahels	58/50
Glenahels	—
Goldendals	122/6
Colden Hopes	—
Highlands and Lowlands	117/6
Indragiris	517
Loch Kenneths	—
Jeques	—
Jonglandors	—
Kamnings	7/ prem.
Kuala Lumpors	185/6
Lanadrons (fully paid)	—
Lanadrons (ppd.)	—
Labus	—
Ledbury's	97/6
Linggis	54/9
London Asiatics	113/
London Ventures	6/6
Merrilams	7/6
Pajams	515
Pegohs	512
Rubber Trans	31/ prem.
Saggas	275/
Sandycrofts	531
Sapongs	—
Sekafals	—
Sekongs	51/ prem.
Shelfords	75/
Singapore & Johores	816
Sumatra Farms	107/6
Sungel Chohs	107/6
Sungel Kapars	15/9
Tandjongs	—
Tangkabs	40/
Toerangle	37/ prem.
Ulu Ratus	—
United Serdangs	122/6
United Serdangs	51.75
United Sumatras	—
United Langhals	85/
Para Rubber	57 per lb.

## CHINA AND PORTUGAL.

CLAIM AGAINST THE PORTUGUESE.

Owing to the attack on Colowan Island by Portuguese troops, the Canton authorities have placed a memorial before the Wai Wai-pu requesting them to ask through the Chinese *Changé* & *Ap* in Lisbon, the Portuguese Government to give an explanation of the recent proceeding, and also to demand an indemnity for the damage which was done to Chinese subjects in Colowan Island by the Portuguese troops. The Wai Wai-pu wishes to lodge a protest with the Portuguese Government on the subject, but the Members of the Grand Council have not decided what to do.—*Shanghai Times*.

## TANSAN

has received the highest award—

A GOLD MEDAL

from a committee of critical judges at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition

which testifies to its excellence and purity.

Beware of Bogus-imitations. No Tansan is genuine unless the label

bears the name of

J. CLIFFORD WILKINSON.

Tansan raises the spirits and excites sanguine anticipation, even as a flagon of wine exhilarated the monks of old.

"For the good fair of orders grey

Would have waved the flagon of wine away.

And counselled himself as any man can

With bubbling sparkling cool Tansan."

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Hongkong.



Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 31 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c. (Subject to alteration). Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, AUGUST 17TH	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, SEPT. 23RD.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, SEPT. 17TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, OCT. 15TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, OCT. 8TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, NOV. 4TH.
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, NOV. 2TH.	

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamers as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the world.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car) will cross the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line. Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families. Full particulars on application from agents.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various ports of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (formed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way. HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class in Canadian and American Railways.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	FRIDAY, 15th Aug., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 15th Aug., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	SATURDAY, 16th Aug., Noon.
TIENTSIN	"CHEUNGSHING"	SUNDAY, 21st Aug., Daylight.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	TUESDAY, 23rd Aug., Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 26th Aug., 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	21st Aug., Daylight.
SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	"SHANTUNG"	21st " 4 P.M.
CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	"PAOTUNG"	22nd " 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	23rd " 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	"TAIYUAN"	31st " 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fare, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports. DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly, S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANTOI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Saloons. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

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N.B.—Passenger must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

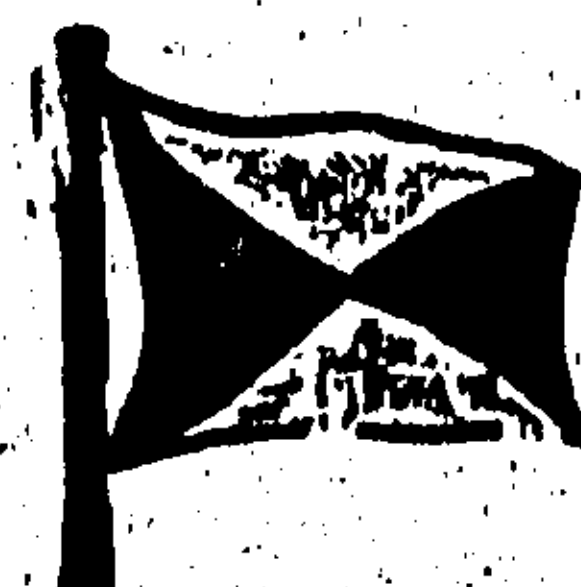
These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

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HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tonnage	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
CAIRO	1540	A. Fraser	MANILA	SATURDAY, 20th Aug., at Noon
ROBI	1540	R. Rodgers	"	SATURDAY, 27th Aug., at Noon

For Freight or Passage, apply to

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For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA v. Kailu, Moji, Kobe and YOKOHAMA	"T. COMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178	WED'DAY, 7th Sept., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA v. Moji, Kobe and YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU" Capt. F. Ogata	6,059	WED'DAY, 21st Sept., at Noon.

The Co's newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAMUI via SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU" Y. Kaburaki	SUNDAY, 21st Aug., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOSHOW	"B. JUN MARU" Captain Y. Fuzono	THURSDAY, 25th Aug., at Noon.

SPECIAL REDUCTION of 20% will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class Passengers to FOOSHOW during the two months of August and September, 1910.

CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE to NANKING, in connection with The Nishin Kisen Kaisha's steamers at Shanghai, for THE NANKING EXPOSITION.

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1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai and Nanking.

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Hongkong, 17th August, 1910.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1910.

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## Intimations.

## CHEONG HING

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CURIOS, PORCELAIN, JADESTONE

AND

SILK EMBROIDERIES.

Inspection Solicited.

No. 77, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th May 1910.

[477]

## FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

## LI KWONG LOONG &amp; CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened their

FURNITURE STORE

No. 39, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to

order in any design required.

Have been patronized by the Hongkong

Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co.,

Messrs. A. S. Watson &amp; Co., Firms and other

leading establishments in the Colony, to

whom reference can be made as to the

Superior Workmanship and Materials of the

Furniture, &amp;c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson &amp; Co., Ltd., write as

follows: "We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI

KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to

our Dispensary and gave us every satis-

faction" (Sd.) A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.,

25th May, 1910.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and

CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

HONGKONG 11th August 1910.

## COMMERCIAL.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London-Bank T.T. 1/9 7/6

Do. demand 1/9 1/2

Do. 4 months sight 1/9 1/2

France-Bank T.T. 2/25

America-Bank T.T. 2/25

Germany-Bank T.T. 1/8 1/2

India T.T. 1/3 1/2

Do. demand 1/3 1/2

Shanghai-Bank T.T. 7/4

Singapore-Bank T.T. per H.K. Sico 7/4

Japan-Bank T.T. 7/4

Yokohama-Bank T.T. 7/4

Buying.

4 months sight L/C. 1/9 1/2

6 months sight L/C. 1/9 1/2

30 days sight San Fco &amp; New York 4 1/2

4 months sight do. 4 1/2

10 days sight Sydney &amp; Melbourne 1/1 1/2

4 months sight France 2/25

6 months sight do. 2/25

4 months sight Germany 1/8 1/2

Har Silver 1/3 1/2

Bank of England rate 3 1/2

Sovereign 21.15

## SHIPPING AND MAILS

MAILS DEE.

American (Chiyu Maru) 10th inst.

Indian (Kunama) 21st inst.

American (Asia) 23rd inst.

German (Nippon) 24th inst.

American (Mongolia) 5th prox.

American (Tenyu Maru) 15th prox.

The T. K. K. s.s. Chiyu Maru, will be due

to arrive at this port on 10th inst., between 6

and 11 a.m.

The P. &amp; O. S. N. Co's s.s. Syria left Singapore

on 10th inst. at 10 a.m., and is due here on 23rd inst., at 5 a.m.

## THE WEATHER.

On the 16th at 11 a.m.—The barometer has

risen generally, more particularly over S. Japan.

Pressure remains high over Manchuria and

the N. part of the Sea of Japan. It is relatively

low over the Pacific to the South of Japan.

Gradients are slight over S. China Sea and

light variable winds may be expected along

the coast.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending

at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

## FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and N. neighbourhood, E. or

variable winds, light; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong

and Loo-Choo, same as No. 1.

## Ships Passed the Canal.

20th July—Armed Bahr, Kawachi Maru,

Dawson, Ambler, Melnam, Paris, Syria,

Kunama, Badania, and August—Dawson,

Dawson, Ambler, Melnam, Paris, Syria,

Kunama, Badania, and August—Dawson,

Dawson, Ambler, Melnam, Paris, Syria,

Kunama, Badania, and August—Dawson,

Dawson, Ambler, Melnam, Paris, Syria,

Kunama, Badania, and August—Dawson,

Dawson, Ambler, Melnam, Paris, Syria,

Kunama, Badania, and August—Dawson,

Dawson, Ambler, Melnam, Paris, Syria,

Kunama, Badania, and August—Dawson,

## RUBBER ESTATE RETURNS.

	June	July	Total
Allagar	3,500	3,520	7,020
Alor Pong	2,000	2,130	4,130
Alma	700	850	1,550
Anglo Malay	45,782	53,617	99,399
Ayer Kuning	—	—	833
Ayer Molek	—	—	5,077
Ayer Panas	500	—	500
Balagowah	9,175	8,757	17,932
Balak Rabit	—	—	1,335
Batang	1,048	2,700	3,748
Batu Caves	13,034	14,748	27,782
Batu Tiga	7,689	8,461	16,150
Bertam	9,725	—	9,725
Devil's	—	—	40,302
Dikam	1,366	2,051	3,417
Brish	900	1,388	2,288
Bukit Kajang	4,493	5,473	9,966
Bukit Rajah	28,812	—	28,812
Bukit Lintang	3,800	3,812	7,612
Bukit Timah	779	621	1,400
Bukit K. B.	300	—	300
Caray United	11,200	12,000	23,200
Castledale	3,700	—	3,700
Changkat Serdang	3,329	3,653	6,982
Changkat Salak	950	1,100	2,050
Cicely	12,491	16,500	28,991
Consolidated Malay	24,770	—	24,770
Caledonia	21,000	23,401	44,401
Chunor	—	—	630
Chemos	2,122	2,223	4,345
Chomeros	27,911	—	27,911
Edinburgh	6,400	—	6,400
Federated (Selangor)	11,337	—	11,337
F.M.S. Rubber	28,670	—	28,670
Gedong	14,000	21,000	35,000
Glacely	1,853	1,735	3,588
Glenshiel	3,887	—	3,887
Golden Hope	2,056	5,114	7,170
Goconda	11,803	—	11,803
Gula Kalumpung	—	10,000	10,000
Harpenden	8,700	—	8,700
Haytor	—	349	349
Heawood	902	1,200	2,102
High & Lowlands	37,471	39,260	76,731
Jach Kenneth	131,31	—	131,31
Jagra	10,074	11,758	21,832
Jebong	19,300	—	19,300
Kapar Para	13,387	—	13,387
Kampong	7,052	7,035	14,087
Kempsey	—	3,507	3,507
Kepong	2,975	3,000	5,975
Klebar	—	156	156
Kuala Tengg	—	—	1,840
Kuala Klang	2,728	—	2,728
Kurau	2,776	2,640	5,416
Kjau Rob. Est.	3,124	3,100	6,224
Kuala Lumpur	45,200	—	45,200
Labu	19,124	16,616	35,740
Ladang	37,793	36,913	74,706
Ledbury	9,544	9,841	19,385
Lingit	63,000	71,000	134,000
London Asiatic	12,510	16,915	29,425
Malacca Plant	21,500	22,500	44,000
Marton	1,912	1,983	3,895
New Seendah	—	415	415
North Hummock	5,108	—	5,108
Nova Scotia	10,100	11,075	21,175
Pajam	3,000	3,310	6,310
Pattaling	27,418	27,418	54,836
Pegoh	3,520	3,330	6,850
Pengkalan Durian	—	918	918
Perak Plant	10,871	—	10,871
Port Dickson	171	349	520
Raddella	1,017	—	1,017
Rembia	611	—	611
Riba Rubber	4,994	5,437	10,431
Rubana	12,500	16,500	29,000
Ratanul	1,575	790	2,365
Riba Growers Assn.	3,981	13,507	17,488
Sengal	7,000	7,031	14,031
Selaba	5,586	6,710	12,296
Sungai Choh	4,610	—	4,610
Sungai Kapar	16,800	—	16,800
Sundeycroft	6,782	9,311	16,093
Seafield	14,085	—	14,085
Selangor	33,389	—	33,389
Seremban	34,081	38,615	72,696
Sembawang	271	535	806
Seawang	5,772	6,350	12,122
Shelford	7,901	—	7,901
S'pore & Johore	11,875	11,780	23,655
Singapore Para	4,900	5,400	10,300
Strait Rubber	24,700	—	24,700
Sungai Sak	2,012	2,858	4,870
Sungei Way	6,208	—	6,208
Tambak	—	504	504
Telok Anson	535	—	535
Tall Ayer	13,100	13,500	26,600
Traglar	321	374	695
Trong	—	—	2,160
Ulu Pandan	470	475	945
United Singapore	1,610	1,945	3,555
United Sumatra	4,510	3,710	8,220
Vallambrosa	33,500	—	33,500

[All totals are calculated for the calendar

year instead of the financial year, which differs

with many companies. Managers of Estates,

returns for which to above list are incomplete,

will help to make the list more useful if they will

kindly fill in the gaps.—Singapore Free Press.]

## Shipping.

Arrivals.

Lianu, Br. s.s., 170, Williams, 17th Aug.,

Shanghai 14th Aug., Gen.—B. &amp; S.

Omoro Maru, J.P. s.s., 178, Yamaguchi, 17th

Aug., Daifu 14th Aug., Gen.—M. B. K.

Empire, Fr. s.s., 2,400, P. T. Helms, 17th Aug.,

Kobe 17th Aug., Gen.—G. L. &amp; Co.

Loongyang, Br. s.s., 1,000, F. Wheeler, 17th

Aug., Manila 12th Aug., and Amoy 16th

Aug.—J. M. &amp; Co.

Amara, Br. s.s., 1,660, C. J. Matlock, 17th Aug.,

Sourabaya 7th Aug., Sugar—J. M. &amp; Co.

Empress of China, Br. s.s., 2,400, W. Davidson,

K.R.R., 18th Aug., Vancouver B.O., 27th

July Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Vladimir, Rus. s.s., 3,407, S. Skalsky, 18th Aug.,

from Odessa and Singapore, Gen.—M. B. K.

Paoting, Br. s.s., E. L. Jones, 18th Aug.,

Nanchang, Chefoo and Kiangchow 12th

Aug.—B. &amp; S.

Staroline, Br. s.s., 3,406, Peter, 18th Aug.,

Taka Bar 12th Aug., Gen.—H. A. L.

Kwang Sang, Br. s.s., 1,428, Richard, 18th Aug.,

Canton 17th Aug., Gen.—J. M. &amp; Co.

Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,344, Weigall, 18th Aug.,

Sundakan 18th Aug., Timber and Gen.—

J. M. &amp; Co.

Dallin Maru, Jap. s.s., 746, Kaboraki, 18th

Aug., Swatow 17th Aug., Gen.—O. S. K.

Tijpanas, Dutch s.s., 2,444, P. V. Emmerick,

18th Aug., Moji 17th Aug., Gen.—J. C. J.

L.

Clearances at the Harbour Office

Departure, for Saigon.

Kwangchi, for Shanghai.

Dawson, for Nagasaki.

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## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIN &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION (BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.)	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation .....	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$1,000,000 \$500,000	\$2,023,518	£25/- for half year ending 31.12.09 @ ex 1/9 = \$15.11	5 %	\$950 buyers \$97
National Bank of China, Limited .....	99,925	£7	£6	\$4,000 \$1,000	\$30,552	\$2 (London 1/6) for 1903 .....	...	\$76 buyers
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited .....	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$554,833 \$945,167	none	\$10 for 1908 .....	6 %	\$167 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited .....	10,000	£25	£5	Tls. 22,000 Tls. 13,353 Tls. 14,647	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908 .....	5 %	Tls. 115 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited .....	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$101,240 \$898,760	\$287,984	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim divid- end of \$30 per share for 1909 .....	6 %	\$840 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited .....	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$94,405 \$905,595	\$77,937	\$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$3 on account of 1909 .....	7 %	\$100 sellers
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$100	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$350,341 \$649,659	\$4,8406	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908 .....	7 %	\$111
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$416,218	\$27 for 1908 .....	8 %	\$350 sellers
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited ..	30,000	\$35	\$25	\$57,743 \$350,000 \$292,257	Dr. \$37.7	5 % for 1908 .....	...	\$12/13 sales
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$50	\$30	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	nil.	24 for year ending 30.5.1908 .....	...	\$26 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. ....	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$50,000 \$17,500 \$32,500	\$24,766	Final of \$14 for account 1910 .....	8 %	\$31 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) ..	60,000	£5	£5	£138,100	£ 537.82	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/10 = \$1. 154	...	\$60 sellers
Do. Do. (Deferred) .....	60,000	£5	£5	£138,100	£ 537.82	3rd ln. of 3/- per sh. (coup. No. 12) making in all 4/- for 1908 & interim of 1/- for ac. 09	5 %	90/- sn. & 91 b.
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited ..	2,000,000	£1	£1	£720,000 £100,000 £620,000	£ 2,994	A dividend of 7 % for year ending 30.1.10 A bonus of 5 % for year ending 30.1.10	4 1/2 %	\$24 sellers \$12 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$71,552 \$62,661	£ 1159	...	...	...
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$20,000 \$83,610	Dr. \$9,090	\$10 per share for 1909 .....	6 %	\$167
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	7,000	\$100	\$100	Dr. \$15,891	Tls. 6.02	\$5 for 1897 .....	...	\$26 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited .....	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 120,000	...	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.8.09 .....	...	Tls. 803 sellers
<b>MINING.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd. ....	1,000,000	£1	£1	£215,000 £84,390	£1,435	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909 .....	9 %	Tls. 16
Headwaters Mining Company .....	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	none	none	First year .....	...	Pa. 12
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	150,000	£1	£1	£4	none	\$1 per share 15th dividend .....	5 %	\$74 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd. ....	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	none	none	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G \$1.15	...	41/-
Docks, Wharves & Godowns.								
Franklin (Geo.) & Co., Limited .....	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$25,275	Dr. \$8,160	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.05 .....	...	\$94 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. ....	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000 \$3,693 \$46,307	\$26,847	\$14 for 1909 .....	4 1/2 %	\$53 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd. ....	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$32,000 Tls. 1,200,000	\$21,775	Interim of \$14 for account 1909 .....	...	\$51 sales
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. ....	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 607,357 Tls. 5,000	Tls. 8,26	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 in all 6 1/2 9/10	6 1/2 %	Tls. 76
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited ..	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 607,357 Tls. 5,000	Tls. 9,222	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1909 .....	7 %	Tls. 116
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd. ....	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 11,000 Tls. 3,000	Tls. 4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 31.12.07 .....	8 1/2 %	Tls. 201 sellers
Central Stores, Limited .....	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$1,500 \$1,500	\$14,511	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue. \$1.60 on old shares and 1.30 on new shares	8 %	\$16 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited .....	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$1,27	for half year ending 31.12.07 .....	2 %	\$104 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ....	8,000	\$50	\$50	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$279	Final of \$5, making \$7 for year end. 31.12.07	7 %	\$84 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ....	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$25,000 \$25,000	\$5,71	45 cents for 1909 .....	6 %	\$84 sellers
Hampshire Estate & Finance Company, Limited ..	150,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,9	\$24 for 1909 .....	8 1/2 %	\$32 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited .....	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	...	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910 .....	6 1/2 %	Tls. 112
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited .....	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,521,045 Tls. 30,000	Tls. 63,769	Final of \$1.8, making in all 3.85 per share for 1909 .....	8 1/2 %	\$39 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited .....	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	...	...	...	...
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>								
Kwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. ....	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,000 Tls. 40,098	Tls. 12,591	Tls. 21 for year ending 31.12.07 .....	8 1/2 %	Tls. 110 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited .....	125,000	\$10	\$10	...	\$3,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08 .....	8 %	\$5
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 171,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 71 for year ending 30.9.09 .....	12 %	Tls. 571
Lau-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd. ....	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 4,819	Tls. 6 for 1909 .....	7 %	Tls. 681
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited .....	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 21,171	Tls. 3,172	Tls. 25 for 1909 .....	10 %	Tls. 240
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited .....	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,500 \$1,500	\$248	15 % per share for 1908 .....	...	\$10 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited .....	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$1,000 \$1,000	\$11	60 cents for 1909 .....	6 %	\$7 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited .....	50,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$1,118	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06 .....	...	\$1.40 sellers
Do. Do. (Special shares) .....	50,000	\$5	\$5	none	2,622	80 cents for 1909 .....	9 %	\$84 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. ....	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$1,000	\$1,89	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.07 .....	10 1/2 %	\$91
Dairy Farm Company, Limited .....	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$1,000	\$4,392	Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents per share for 1909 .....	6 1/2 %	\$6 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited .....	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000	\$672	14 per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909 .....	11 %	\$14 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited .....	12,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,798	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents .....	6 %	\$10 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited .....	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000 \$150,000	\$7,615	Final of \$3 for 1909 .....	6 %	\$135 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited .....	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000 \$125,000	\$9,776	Final of \$1 making in all \$1 for 1909 .....	9 %	\$21 sales
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....	60,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 147,500 Tls. 61,924	Tls. 316,82	2nd interim dividend of Tls. 124 for 1910 .....	5 %	Tls. 1,351
Maatschappij of Mijl. Bosch en Landbouwerij plaatje in Langkat, Limited .....	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	\$10,000	\$3,074	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 51 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10 .....	3 1/2 %	\$74 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited .....	25,000	\$10	\$10	none	18,640	None .....	5 %	\$1.60 sales
Peak Tramways Company (new) .....	50,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 14,810 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 5,350	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908 .....	2 %	Tls. 155 sellers
Philippine Company, Limited .....	75,000	\$10	\$10	none	...	First year .....	...	\$29 sellers
Shanghai-Sumat Tobacco Company, Limited .....	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	none	none	None .....	...	\$250 Hongkong currency
Societe des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin .....	13,200 Benefit shares 1,200	50 Halpang Nominal	25 Currency	none	none	None .....	...	...
South China Morning Post, Limited .....	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$31,095	None .....	...	\$26
Steam Laundry Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$25	\$25	none	\$117,66	15 % for year ending 31st May 1910 .....	1 1/2 %	\$54 sales
Union Waterboat Company, Limited .....	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$11,956	none	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08 .....	8 %	\$74 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited .....	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$6,000	\$34	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	5 %	\$111 sellers
Watkins Limited .....	10,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,41	25 cents for 1909 .....	11 %	\$24 sellers ex div.
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited .....	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$25,000	\$2,013	None .....	...	\$14
William Powell, Limited .....	15,000	7	7	none	\$78	None .....	...	\$2 sellers

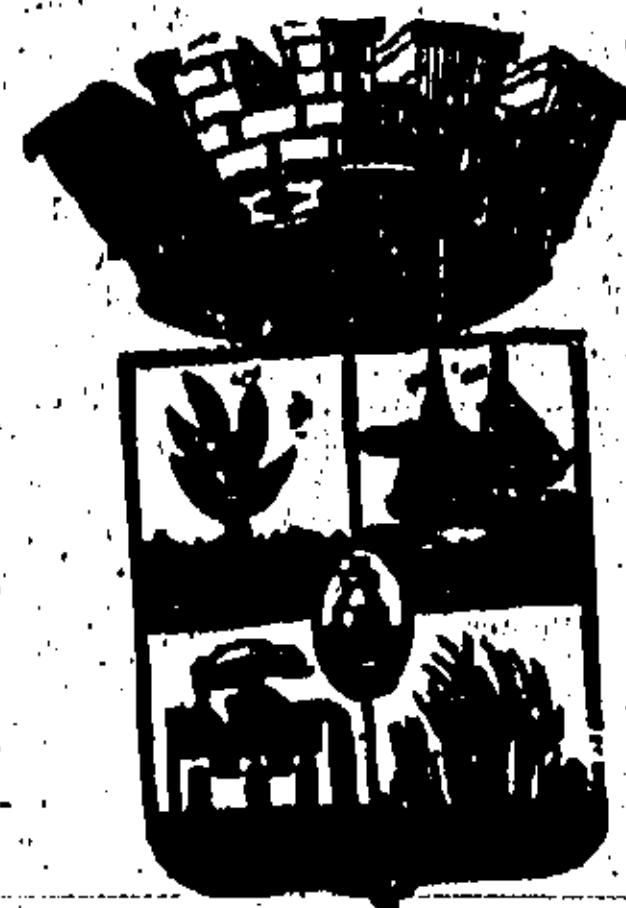
## Intimations

COMPANIA GENERAL DE  
TABACOS

DE FILIPINAS

ESTABLISHED IN 1882.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.



## "LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

## SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vegueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perfectos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETTO & CO.,  
AGENTS.

Denmarks Pride



HEYMANS BUTTER

SIEMSEN &amp; CO., Sole Agents.

49

## Hotels.

BAND I BAND II BAND III  
AT THE

## BELLE VIEW HOTEL,

SHAUKIWAN ROAD,

Telephone No. 907.

By kind permission of the Commander and Officers, the full Band of 108th Mahratta Light Infantry will play on the lawn at the above Hotel commencing from 5 p.m.

On SUNDAY, the 14th August.

Ice Drinks, Best Brands of Liquors served at tables on the Lawn or Verandahs.

Dinner a la Carte 7.30 p.m.

Dining Rooms can be reserved by telephoning to the undersigned.

All cordially invited.

W. GALLAGHER, Manager.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1910.

VIENNA CAFE COMPANY (1910)  
LIMITED (RE-CONSTRUCTED),

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

## A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT

(TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE).

Afternoon Tea, Ices, Light Refreshments.

Specially selected Brands of Wines, Spirits, Beers, etc.

An extensive modern Bakery.

A French Chef.

Hongkong 22nd July, 1910.

149

## Intimations

## A TOO STABLE.

LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.  
(next to No. 1, Police Station).

HAS established a SHOEING FORGE at Leighton Hill Road where Horses and Ponies can be shod by EXPERIENCED SHANGHAI FARRIERS by arrangement. Shoeing of Horses and Ponies also undertaken at Kowloon on receipt of Owners' instructions.

PRICES:  
At the Stables or anywhere in Hongkong, \$2 per animal.  
At Kowloon, \$3 per animal.

A TOO STABLE,  
Leighton Hill Road,  
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1910.

## LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

17, D'URVILLE STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1909.